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(12) # EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

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Description

This invention relates to a vacuum suction cleaning appliance and in particular to an appliance of the kind described in the published EPC Specification No. 0 018 197, being prior art as defined in Art 54(3) EPC.

EPC Specification No. 0 018 197 describes an appliance in which a cleaner head for contacting a dirty surface is connected to the interior of the casing in which an airflow is set up by a motor driven fan. The casing contains two cyclone units in series operating successively to extract dirt particles (dust and other extraneous matter) from the airflow therethrough and to deposit the extracted dirt.

A cleaning appliance based on cyclone units has the advantage that dust bags are not required as dirt can be discharged from the appliance by removing and separating the cyclones from the surrounding casing. Other advantages are that the air discharged from the appliance is substantially dust free and the use of filters as main cleaning elements is avoided.

In the appliance described in the said EPC Patent Application each of the two cyclone units has a body of substantially frusto-conical shape tapering away from the cyclone air inlet, this shape serving to maintain the velocity of the dirt particles swirling therein and hence render the cyclone capable of depositing fine particles of small diameter. Such tapered cyclone units with the means to maintain the velocity of the fine dirt particles will hereinafter be referred to as "high efficiency" cyclones, efficiency being used in relation to the ability to deposit fine dust particles.

U.S.A. Patent Specification No. 3,425,192 also discloses a cleaning appliance wherein dirty air passes through cyclone units in series the units being of progressively higher efficiency. All the cyclone units are, however of the tapered high efficiency form.

This invention recognises that a vacuum cleaner incorporating only the higher efficiency cyclones necessary to deal with the fine particles does not operate entirely satisfactorily under normal domestic conditions when dirt particles of larger size and other extraneous objects are sucked into the appliance. These larger size particles tend to be retained either performing the spiral or circular motion in the cyclone or drifting to the cyclone central regions and are not deposited. This causes noise and interferes with the efficient operation of the cyclone.

Accordingly the present invention proposes incorporating into the air passage upstream, relatively to the inlet for dirty air, of the high efficiency cyclone unit a cyclone deliberately constructed to be of lower efficiency by omitting the frusto-conical taper and constructing the cyclone casing of cylindrical form or with a reverse taper or flare away from the inlet.

This "lower efficiency" cyclone though not ultimately capable of dealing effectively with the finest particles, i.e. particles f 50 microns diameter or under, carries out a primary cleaning action of the dirty air flow by depositing all but some of these finer particles. The high efficiency cyclone with the taper is then left to function in its optimum conditions with comparatively clean air and only particles of very small size.

Thus in a convenient and preferred configuration a vacuum cleaner casing comprises a generally cylindrical "low efficiency" cyclone with an inlet for dirty air and preferably concentrically, within the low efficiency cylindrical cyclone the "high efficiency" cyclone with the taper, a passageway being provided to allow air from the low efficiency cyclone to enter an end part of the high efficiency cyclone. Clean air can then be withdrawn centrally from the high efficiency cyclone and exhausted if necessary through a final filter.

A particular embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view taken along the line I—I of Figure 2;

Figure 2 is a front sectional view taken along the line II—II of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a section looking upwardly along the line III—III of Figure 2.

The domestic cleaning appliance illustrated comprises a main casing 1 adapted for use both in the vertical mode and the horizontal mode, the vertical mode being illustrated. The functioning of the appliance will be described with reference to this vertical mode. At the lower end part of the casing a cleaning head 2 is provided, the head 2 comprising a motor driven fan unit 3 and an elongate transversely extending brushing member 4 connected to the shaft of the motor by a belt 5. A pipe 6 upstands along the back of the casing 1 and serves as a handle or for a connection to other suction tools. Extending between pipe 6 and to the upper end part of the casing is a holder for electric cable 7 and an on/off switch 8 for the appliance. The electrical arrangements for the cleaning appliance form no part of the present invention and will not be described. The appliance in the upright mode runs on wheels 9.

Dirty air entering the appliance from behind brushes 4 communicates, as can best be seen in Figure 2, through a square port 10 with an entry passage 11 for dirty air defined by a part-circular sleeve 12 within the casing (see Figure 3). Centrally and coaxially within the casing 1 and slidably fitted in sleeve 12 is the cylindrical casing 13 of the first low efficiency cyclone unit. The upper end of the dirty air entrance passage 11 communicates through port 14 with the upper part of casing 13 so as to make a tangential entry and to set up a swirling cyclonic flow of air.

The high efficiency cyclone unit comprises a frusto-conical body portion 15 tapered away from the air entry and a dependent cylindrical portion 16, the lower end part of which abuts against a support plate 17 on the base of the low efficiency cyclone casing 13. Outside f the frusto-conical

part and extending to a tangential entry port 18 is an entry pipe 19 to the high efficiency cyclone from the interior of the lower efficiency cyclone. The high efficiency cyclone unit is removable upwardly from the low efficiency cyclone unit and flexible bearing seals 20 are provided between the units. The upper end of the high efficiency cyclone communicates with a passage 21 at the side of the cleaner opposite to the dirty air entry passage and defined between sleeve 12 and the cleaner outer casing. The lower end part of this passage communicates through the motor fan to exhaust.

The operation of the appliance will now be described with reference to the air flow designated by arrows differently marked to show the successive progress of the dirty air through the interior of the casing and the two cyclone units. → represents dirty air, —.→ air cleaned by the low efficiency cyclone, —..→ air cleaned by the high efficiency cyclone, and —...→ finally discharged air. In operation of the device with the rotating brush 4 and the suction developed by the motor fan 3, dirty air carrying dust and other particles is drawn into the dirty air entry passage 11. The airstream carrying the dirt particles makes a tangential entry through port 14 into the upper part of the low efficiency cyclone casing 13 and performs cyclonic swirling movement generally along the line of the arrows and thereby deposits the majority of the dust particles in the lower part of the low efficiency cyclone as indicated at A. The airstream carrying only the finer particles then rises under the influence of the general airflow developed by the fan through pipe 19 and entry port 18 to a tangential entry to the high efficiency cyclone unit where the cyclonic cleaning process is repeated only with higher efficiency and greater particle velocity thereby contriving the deposit of the finer particles at B. The ultimately clean air rises under the influence of the air flow to the upper part of the high efficiency cyclone and returns through the clean air exit pipe 2 to the motor fan and exhausts possibly with a final filter.

The low efficiency cyclone consumes less power than the high efficiency cyclone so the appliance as a whole consumes less power than an appliance based on two high efficiency cyclones.

For discharge of particles the lower and high efficiency cyclone casings are removed and disengaged from one another. It will be appreciated that when the high efficiency cyclone casing 16 is lifted from its seating on the base of the low efficiency cyclone casing 13 the contents thereof will be deposited so that the cylindrical body holds all the deposited particles. If desired a disposable liner can be provided for the low efficiency cyclone casing.

Means not shown may be provided for manually throttling the entry or exit pipe to the high efficiency cyclone. If the size of the entry or exit orifice to the cyclone is reduced then suction pressure is reduced but separation in efficiency is enhanced. For use of the appliance in the pur suction mode a valve schematically indicated at 22 is provided which is rotatable t cl se airflow from the brushes and t open the air passage to the pipe 6 and any suction tools connected thereto.

In the appliance described above a "clean" fan is used; that is to say the dirty air entering the appliance does not pass through the fan 3. The fan 3 receives only cleaned air which it discharges to exhaust. The invention is also applicable to "dirty" fan arrangements wherein the dirty air is drawn into the machine through the fan. The low efficiency cyclone described has a cylindrical body but a taper reverse to that of the high efficiency cyclone body is envisaged.

Claims

1. A vacuum cleaning appliance including cyclone units of successively higher efficiency, in the capability of depositing fine dust, in series connection, the highest efficiency cyclone having a frusto-conical part (15) tapered away from its entry (18) and means for generating an airflow from a dirty air inlet sequentially through the cyclone units characterised in that a lower efficiency cyclone unit upstream of the highest efficiency unit has a body (13) without the taper away from the air entry, being either cylindrical or having a reverse taper.

2. A vacuum cleaning appliance according to Claim 1 characterised by a casing (1) with a dirty air inlet, a generally cylindrical container (13) constituting the lower efficiency cyclone unit positioned within the casing and being connected to the dirty air inlet, the high efficiency cyclone being positioned within the lower efficiency cyclone unit.

3. A vacuum cleaning appliance according to Claim 2 characterised by a dirty air entry passage (11) extending up one side of the casing to the entry port (14) of container (13) and a clean air exit passage (21) extending down the other side of the casing from the exit to the high efficiency cyclone, a pipe (14) connecting the low and high efficiency cyclone units.

4. A vacuum cleaning appliance according to any preceding claim capable of working in an upright mode on wheels (9) characterised by a cleaning head (2) with rotatable brush (4) at the dirty air inlet, the means for generating the airflow being a motor-driven fan (3).

5. A vacuum cleaning appliance according to Claim 4 characterised in that the motor of fan (3) also drives brush (4) through belt (5).

Revendications

1. Appareil de nettoyage par aspiration comprenant des ensembles à effet cyclone se suivant avec des efficacités croissantes en ce qui concerne l'aptitude à faire déposer la poussière fine, raccordés en série, le cyclone ayant l'efficacité la plus élevée comportant une partie tronconique (15) se rétrécissant en direction opp sée à son

entrée (18), et des moyens pour produire un écoulement d'air provenant d'une admission d'air sale pour traverser successivement les ensembles à effet cyclone, caractérisé en ce qu'en amont de l'ensemble ayant l'efficacité la plus élevée, un ensemble à effet cyclone à efficacité plus faible a un corps (13) qui ne présente pas de rétrécissement progresif en direction opposée à l'entrée d'air, et qui soit est cylindrique, soit se rétrécit progressivement en direction inverse.

2. Appareil de nettoyage par aspiration conforme à la revendication 1, caractérisé par un bâti (1) ayant une admission d'air sale, un récipient (13) de forme générale cylindrique constituant l'ensemble à effet cyclone à faible efficacité, mis en place à l'intérieur du boîtier et raccorde à l'admission d'air sale, le cyclone à efficacité élevée étant mis en place à l'intérieur de l'ensemble à effet cyclone à faible efficacité.

3. Appareil de nettoyage par aspiration conforme à la revendication 2, caractérisé par un passage d'entrée d'air sale (11) qui s'étend en montant d'un côté du bâti jusqu'à la fenêtre d'entrée (14) du récipient (13), et par un passage de sortie d'air propre (21) qui s'étend en descendant de l'autre côté du boîtier depuis la sortie du cyclone à efficacité élevée, un conduit (14) raccordant les ensembles à effet cyclone à efficacités faible et élevée.

4. Appareil de nettoyage par aspiration conforme à l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, capable de fonctionner en position dressée sur des roues (9), caractérisé par une tête de nettoyage (2) ayant une brosse tournante (4) située à l'admission d'air sale, les moyens pour produire l'écoulement d'air consistant en un ventilateur entraîné par un moteur (3).

5. Appareil de nettoyage par aspiration conforme à la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que le moteur du ventilateur (3) entraîne aussi la brosse (4) par une courroie (5).

Patentansprüche

1. Vakuum-Reinigungsvorrichtung (Staubsauger) mit in Reihe geschalteten Zyklonenscheidereinheiten fortlaufend höherer Leistung bezüglich der Abscheidung feinen Staubs, wobei der Zyklonenscheider höchster Leistung einen sich von seinem Einlauf (18) hinweg verjüngenden, kegelstumpfförmigen Teil (15) aufweist, und einer Einrichtung zur Erzeugung eines Luftstroms von einem Schmutz- oder Staubluft-einlaß sequentiell durch die Zyklonenscheidereinheiten, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine der Einheit mit der höchsten Leistung vorgeschaltete Zyklonenscheidereinheit geringerer Leistung einen Körper (13) ohne die Verjüngung vom Lufteinlauf hinweg aufweist und entweder zylindrisch ausgebildet ist oder eine entgegengesetzte Verjüngung aufweist.

2. Vakuum-Reinigungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch ein Gehäuse (1) mit einem Staublufteinlaß, (und) einen im Gehäuse angeordneten und mit dem Staublufteinlaß verbundenen, im wesentlichen zylindrischen, die Zyklonenscheidereinheit der geringeren Leistung bildenden Behälter (13), wobei der (die) Zyklonenscheider(einheit) hoher Leistung innerhalb der Zyklonenscheidereinheit geringerer Leistung angeordnet ist.

3. Vakuum-Reinigungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, gekennzeichnet durch einen Staublufteinlauf-Durchgang (11), der sich an der einen Seite des Gehäuses aufwärts zur Einlauföffnung (13) des Behälters (13) erstreckt, und einen Reinluftaustritts-Durchgang (21), der sich an der anderen Seite des Gehäuses abwärts zu dem (der) Zyklonenscheider(einheit) hoher Leistung erstreckt, (und) ein die Zyklonenscheidereinheiten geringer und hoher Leistung verbindendes Rohr (14).

4. Vakuum-Reinigungsvorrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, die für Betrieb in einer aufrechten Betriebsart auf Rädern (9) befähigt ist, gekennzeichnet durch einen Reinigerkopf (2) mit einer drehbaren Bürste (4) am Staublufteinlaß, wobei die Einrichtung zur Erzeugung des Luftstroms ein motorgetriebendes Gebläse (3) ist.

5. Vakuum-Reinigungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Motor des Gebläses (3) über einen Riemen (5) auch die Bürste (4) antreibt.

FIG.1

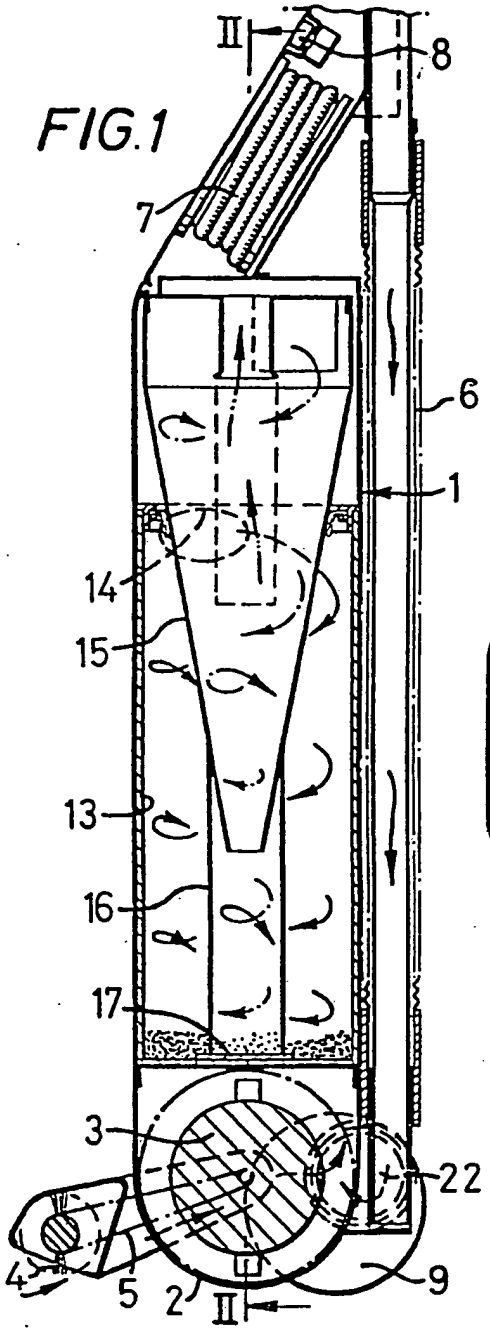

FIG.3

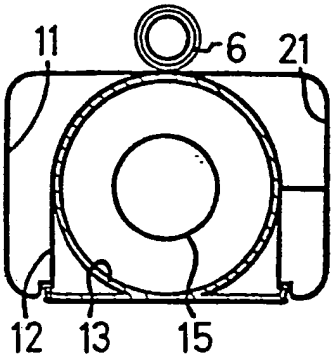

FIG.2